

PERSHING'S TROOPS AMBUSHED; 40 KILLED, MEXICANS REPORT

SLAYER SHOTS 2, THEN FLEES DEATH HOUSE

Paper Box Kid Dashes From His Cell and Wounds Guards. MAD, HE DISROBES DURING FLIGHT

Rushes to Ossining Hospital— Got Gun in Sing Sing— A Mystery.

Oreste Shillitani, known as "the Paper Box Kid," awaiting electrocution in Sing Sing for the murder of two policemen, escaped from his cell in the old death house at 10 minutes after midnight this morning, and, with a revolver obtained in some mysterious manner, shot the guard at the cell door through the abdomen. Running down the corridor, he wounded another, took the death house key from him and ran to the prison lawn.

After climbing over the prison wall he removed all of his clothing and ran naked to the Ossining Hospital, where he was captured and returned to the prison. He is in the padded cell, apparently a raving maniac.

Brother Had Visited Him.
Shillitani, who had been showing evidences of insanity for weeks, had been placed in one of the disused condemned cells for observation. His brother visited him yesterday afternoon, and was permitted to converse with him through the screen in the visiting room.

Shortly after midnight Shillitani called to John McCarthy, the guard in the cell block, and on some pretence got him to open the cell door. The moment it swung open the murderer leaped at him and shot him through the abdomen.

At the sound of the shot, Guard Bullock, at the end of the corridor, ran in, to meet Shillitani, racing for the door. He called to him to halt, and was answered with a shot. He fell as the bullet struck him in the arm, and Shillitani leaped on him and wrested the key to the outdoor from his hand.

As the isolated position of the old death cells, no one in the main part of the prison heard the shots. By the time another guard had arrived Shillitani had opened the door, run across the narrow lawn between the prison and the cell block, placed a settee against it and dropped to safety on the other side.

Here his maniacal foolishness asserted itself. He stopped, donned his coat and then ran straight for the hospital.

His sudden entrance there astounded attendants, who, realizing they had a madman to deal with, placed upon him a gag and bore him to the floor.

Almost at that moment the great alarm whistle at the prison, which had not been used for more than a year, was blown, and guards came dashing forth in search of the escaped prisoner.

Goes Back to Prison.
The prison auto van was sent for and Shillitani was taken back to the prison screaming and tearing his hair.

Physicians found that McCarthy, while badly wounded, was not necessarily fatally hurt, and said that he might recover if no vital organs had been punctured by the bullet.

MEXICO SPEEDS WORK IN MUNITIONS FACTORY

Laredo, Tex., June 21.—Approximately 17,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been taken in charge by Carranza authorities throughout Mexico and the government factory is working twenty-four hours daily to augment this supply, according to an American refugee from Mexico City arriving here to-day.

The output of the government factory is approximately 30,000 rounds of cartridges daily, he said.

WAR AT ANY MOMENT. VIEW OF GEN. SCOTT

Will Come if Pershing Is Attacked, He Declares.
(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Chester, Penn., June 21.—"Any moment may require my presence at the War Department to initiate war against Mexico, if General Pershing has been attacked, as threatened."

This was the message sent by General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to the commandant of the Pennsylvania Military College to-day. It was sent in response to the invitation of the college to be present at Chester to receive the honorary degree of doctor of military science at its fifty-fourth annual commencement.

TEXANS CONVICTED OF SELLING EQUIPMENT

Sentenced to Three Years for Sales to Mexicans.
Austin, Tex., June 21.—Emmet E. Walker, ex-Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Texas National Guard, and George J. Head, ex-Captain of Militia, were sentenced to serve three years and one day in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Judge Russell, in the Federal District Court to-day.

They were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government and of embezzlement of government property, the charges growing out of the sale to Mexican Constitutionalists of National Guard equipment furnished by the War Department.

Each man was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth in the conspiracy case, and one year and one day for embezzlement. In passing sentence Judge Russell said: "Your acts should be punished not only to vindicate the majesty of the law, but also the army of the country."

PLAN MUNITIONS TAX TO AID GOVERNMENT

Democrats Framing Bill with View to Mexican Trouble.
Washington, June 21.—House Ways and Means Democrats will determine to-morrow the amount to be raised by the new revenue bill which is to be laid before the House within a week. In its tentative form the bill carries three main revenue producing provisions:

Increase of the surtax in the income tax law, without lowering the present income tax exemptions; tax of from 1 to 3 per cent or upward on transfers of estates exceeding \$50,000 in value, in terms that differentiate this form of tax from an inheritance tax; tax of not exceeding 2 per cent on the net receipts of munitions plants.

The Mexican campaign and the possibility of intervention will be taken into account in considering the bill, but it is expected that the bulk of emergency expenses would be met by the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

WILSON URGED TO MOVE TROOPS FROM MEXICO

American Union Against Militarism Sends Him Telegram.
President Wilson is urged to withdraw American troops from Mexico "at the earliest possible moment" in a telegram sent yesterday by members of the American Union Against Militarism.

"From the beginning of your Administration," the telegram read, "you have consistently opposed intervention on the ground that there was not sufficient cause for war; that President Carranza could not be held responsible for isolated raids on the border, possibly inspired as you have pointed out by Americans interested in intervention, and that the occupation of Mexican territory by the United States would be an act of aggression against a friendly republic that should receive our help and forbearance in its task of reconstruction."

MILITIA OF 3 STATES START TO THE BORDER

Kansas, Missouri and California First to Get Marching Orders.

GUARD TO EXPAND TO 250,000 MEN

Fourteen Regiments To Be Added to Regulars Under New Law.

Washington, June 21.—The national guard of three states, Kansas, Missouri and California, received orders from the War Department to-night to entrain immediately for the Mexican border.

This order was issued just as information was received here that there had been a fight between American and Mexican troops.

"It is quite certain," said Secretary Baker to-night, "that other regiments will go to the border soon, but whether that means in a day or two or more I cannot say."

Mr. Baker would not discuss General Funston's message saying how many men he wanted as soon as available and to what points he wished them routed. Major General Scott, chief of staff, indicated that the first organizations to complete muster into the service and which are well placed geographically will be sent forward promptly.

The general plan under which the state allotment of troops to be called out was made is known as the twelve-division plan, prepared by the War Department in 1912. A later scheme of organization has superseded this for use in a great war, but the old plan meets the present situation best.

Represent Twelve Army Divisions.
Under the plan the army called out represent twelve full army divisions when properly grouped. At peace strength they would total 100,000 men; at full war strength, approximately 250,000.

The organizations President Wilson has summoned are to be expanded to as near that maximum as possible by recruiting in the states from which they come.

The scheme of reorganization for the regular army under the new army bill was announced to-day. It provides for the addition of seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, three of field and heavy artillery and two of engineers. The act takes effect July 1, and by the plan announced the new regiments composing the first annual increment of increase will be created on that date, giving General Funston twelve new regimental units.

Three of the new infantry regiments will be formed in the foreign service. The 31st Infantry will be composed of the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry, expanded to a full regiment and posted to the Philippines. By a process of selecting alternate non-commissioned officers and men from the 8th and 13th Infantry now in the islands, the new regiment will have a skeleton organization complete in every detail, but which must be filled up with recruits to the necessary strength.

To Make Drafts from Hawaii.
In the same way the 32d Infantry will be built up out of drafts from the 1st and 2d regiments, in Hawaii; the 33d from the 8th and 10th, in the Canal Zone; the 34th, at El Paso, from the 7th, 20th and 23d; the 35th, at Douglas, Ariz., from the 11th, 18th and 22d; the 36th, at Brownsville, from the 4th, 26th and 28th, at Fort Sam Houston, from the 3d, 9th and 30th.

The 16th and 17th Cavalry also will be formed on the border out of men from the 1st, 3d, 6th, 8th and 14th regiments; the 7th and 8th Field Artillery from the 3d, 5th and 6th regiments.

The 9th Heavy Artillery, equipped with field howitzers, will be organized in Hawaii. By expanding each of the three engineer battalions into a regiment the additional units of these troops will be produced.

Officers say the reorganization can take place on the border without impairing the efficiency of the force. All the officers necessary for the new regiments will be drawn from the existing organization, and promotions all along the line will follow. The effect will be to leave the army virtually without second lieutenants, and it is here that the additional officers provided for under the bill will be fed into the service.

CAPITAL FEARS BATTLE WILL BRING ON WAR

Sees Possibility of Misunderstanding Between Forces.

DOUBTS TROOPS VIOLATED ORDER

Officials Discount Mexican Report, but Think Situation Grave.

Washington, June 21.—Reports that American and Carranza troops had clashed aroused gravest apprehension here to-night for future relations between the United States and the Mexican de facto government, already strained almost to the breaking point.

Officials declined to make any prophecy as to the next step of the Washington government, saying that until details of the incident had been cleared up it could not be determined whether a crisis had been precipitated. They made no effort to conceal their anxiety, but were not ready to abandon hope that an official account of what happened at Carrizal would remove the more threatening elements of the situation.

Much depends, it was indicated, on whether the clash was a result of General Carranza's determination to enforce his demand for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico or merely a detached incident, arising out of a misunderstanding between commanders. If it was a deliberate attempt to back up the Carranza edict by force there seems little doubt that President Wilson will accept it as an act of war and make good his word in the latest communication to the de facto government, in which he said that any such attempt would be followed by "the gravest consequences."

Grave Menace Seen.
Whatever the outcome of the official investigation, however, it was admitted on every hand that the incident in itself presented a grave menace to the continuance of friendly relations, and brought the Mexican situation to perhaps the most serious stage it has assumed in the many months of uncertainty since it began to be a factor in the country's foreign affairs.

President Wilson, on whom the final decision rests, remained at his office until late to-night receiving such meagre information on the subject as was available. Secretary Baker was in close touch with the War Department and the White House by telephone. There was every evidence that credence was given the report of a clash, even though it came from Mexican sources, and that there was full realization of what it might mean.

Mexican Version Discounted.
The Mexican story of the fight as given to General Bell by Consul Garcia at El Paso was forwarded to the War Department by General Funston with-out comment. The wording of the dispatch led to the announcement by department officials that it contained a confirmation from American sources. A complete copy, however, revealed that General Bell had no information except that given him by the Mexican Consul.

While it was not accepted in that form as final confirmation, officials indicated that they had no doubt some sort of a clash had occurred, though they did not believe the consul's report that American troops had violated their orders and made an attack.

There was no doubt at the War Department to-night that General Pershing's troops had been engaged.

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CARRANZA'S MACHINE GUNS MOW DOWN U. S. CAVALRY

Scouting Patrol Attacked at Carrizal, 90 Miles South of Border—Seventeen Reported Taken Prisoner.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., June 21.—American cavalrymen of General Pershing's command were ambushed by Carranza troops this morning.

This clash came only a few hours after President Wilson's warning to Carranza that an attack on Pershing's troops would lead to the "gravest consequences."

Forty Americans, according to the Mexican version, were killed in the battle, which occurred at Carrizal, about ninety miles south of here. Seventeen other American troopers are declared to have been taken prisoner and are being rushed to-night under guard to Chihuahua.

In the absence of any official report to General Funston's headquarters, two versions of the battle have reached here. One, given out by General Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander at Juarez, declared that the Americans first attacked the Mexicans after having refused a request from the Carranza officer to withdraw their camp. Heavy losses were suffered by both sides, the general admits, including the death of General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander.

AMERICANS OPENED FIRE FIRST; GOMEZ KILLED, REPORT TO FUNSTON

Washington, June 21.—General Funston late to-night transmitted to the War Department the following report from General Bell at El Paso:

"Mexican Consul Garcia telephoned me at 6 p. m. as follows: 'There was a clash this morning at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada between Carranza and American troops, in which General Gomez and other Mexicans were killed, the number unknown. Number of Americans killed or wounded unknown.'

"General Gomez sent a captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American commander said he was going to Villa Ahumada and opened fire on the Mexican captain, wounding him and killing a private who was with him. Americans attacked General Gomez, but were thrown back and several men taken prisoner.

"Prisoners were sent to Chihuahua. Garcia says this was telephoned at request of General Gonzales.

"An American who was on the train to-day passing Villa Ahumada at 2:30 said he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train, among them a dead Mexican general. There were also several Mexican wounded. He gathered from talk there that the fight was with American cavalry nine miles west, and that the Americans were decimated into a trap by the use of a Mexican flag of truce, and they were then fired upon by machine guns and they had to retire. Report states our troops engaged were the 10th Cavalry."

Prisoners To Be Hanged, Says Mexican Captain

U. S. Troopers Captured at Carrizal on Way to Chihuahua in Cattle Car, Americans Are Told—El Paso Gets Story of Battle.

El Paso, Tex., June 21.—A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American who has been employed by the Compania Agricola, at Boquillas, bears out several of the details of the engagement presented by General Gonzales. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also was on his way to El Paso from the interior.

Hubble and Maxey said that while their train was stopping at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in, and were told by a Carranza captain that a battle had taken place. The captain informed them, they said, that a number of Americans, prisoners, had been

locked in a cattle car and were to be taken to Chihuahua City to be hanged. They mentioned Mexican soldiers who told them that several hundred Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged.

"The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement."

"According to the story they told us, the Mexican command was concealed in the underbrush when it discovered the American cavalrymen riding toward them over the sand. General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for a parley under a flag of truce with the American commander. The parley was arranged, and as the Mexican leader and two aides started forward the Americans suddenly deployed in a semi-circular skirmish line.

"General Gomez, apparently believing he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signalled a machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry ranks, causing heavy losses.

"Immediately, however, a detachment of American troopers dashed forward under heavy fire to the center of the field, where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses. In the resultant encounter one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol, while the remainder of the Carranza party escaped to their own lines.

The two Americans said their information was that the American dead numbered seventeen, and that the Mexicans had taken forty prisoners.

Neither Maxey nor Hubble was able to learn whether the Mexicans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans with whom they talked apparently left the field before the engagement had been completed.

Late to-night preparations apparently were under way for the peaceful evacuation of Juarez. Several troop trains were pulled into the railroad yards ready for immediate use.

SAW MANY MEXICAN DEAD AT AHUMADA.

The only apparently authentic report of what actually occurred at Carrizal, outside of the official report given out by General Gonzales, was brought to El Paso to-night by an American who passed Villa Ahumada, nine miles from the scene of the fighting, early this afternoon.

Many Mexican dead were lying on the railway platform at Villa Ahumada, he declared, and wounded Carranzistas also were being taken into the town. He saw no Americans, either dead, wounded or prisoners, nor had he heard of any being sent on to Chihuahua. If Americans had been killed, he declared, they were still at Carrizal.

A detachment of the 10th Cavalry, according to the most authentic accounts to-night, were advancing toward Villa Ahumada when they encountered the Mexicans under General Gomez. Carranzistas had been concentrating there for days, and it is declared that not less than 30,000 of them were in that vicinity at the time.

The two forces met near the ranch owned by Fuller Brothers, of Los Angeles. Gomez sent a messenger to the Americans asking them to retire.

"Our orders are to advance," was the word of the officer in charge sent back to the Carranza general as he ordered his men to proceed. The Mexicans had placed machine guns under cover, and as the negro troopers came forward the guns opened up. After a brief contest the Mexicans retired.

CLASH WAS EXPECTED.
How many Americans were killed and wounded is not definitely known to the American army officers here. General Pershing's official report on the battle will be made to General Funston probably to-morrow.

Early to-day it was known that Americans and Mexicans were ready to clash west of Villa Ahumada, but Mexican officials in Juarez had been instructed to advise Mexican commanders to avoid trouble with the Americans, and it was believed the conflict would be averted.

American army men here think the Mexican version of the battle is greatly exaggerated. Even if the Mexicans had surprised the Americans and had greatly outnumbered them the army men are sure the Americans would have been able to hold their own, and the Mexican claim of an American defeat and the flight of Americans is considered absurd.

GONZALES BLAMES AMERICANS.

General Gonzales' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on

The Army Mule Departs

The army mule has passed. Great gray trucks now dash across country at several times the mule's speed. It is not so picturesque, but it is vastly more efficient.

W. O. McGeehan, who has just returned from the border, tells in The Tribune Magazine next Sunday how the War Department is at last waking up to the possibilities of the gasoline transport. You will find the article intensely interesting reading. Better tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy on Sunday.

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